

Old Series, No. 22, Volume 16.

We do not find a pearl in every shell.

Our readers may recollect that some time since our correspondent at Saltillo informed us of a great excitement occasioned there by the arrival of two Mexican officers from San Luis with despatches for Gen. Taylor. They were supposed to be propositions for peace, but turned out to be solemn enquiries whether it was the General's intention "to conduct the war according to the manner adopted by the Camanches."

The wrath of Gen. Taylor at the preposterous insolence of the Mexicans was described as ludicrous, but we have never seen his reply till now. In the Mexican papers lately received, the whole correspondence is given in Spanish. The letter to Gen. Taylor was from Gen. Morán Villamil, and dated the 10th of May.

The nature of it will be sufficiently disclosed by Gen. Taylor's reply which we translate.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEAR MONTERREY, May 19, 1847.

SIR,—I received yesterday your communication of the 10th inst. which informs me that you are instructed by the President to address me with a view to demand from me a categorical reply, "whether my wishes and my instructions are to prosecute the war in conformity to the laws of nations and as war is conducted by civilized countries, or as barbarous tribes carry it on among themselves, it being understood that Mexico is disposed and resolved to accept the manner which is proposed or carried out, and awaits the result in order to dictate its measures accordingly."

If these instructions were not communicated to me through an authority as highly respectable as yourself, I should refuse to believe they emanated from the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, containing, as in fact they do contain in my judgment, an implied but not less deliberate insult towards me and towards the government which I have the honor to represent. Viewing them in this light, I shall decline giving the categorical reply which is demanded of me, which I do with the respect due to his Excellency the President.

As you have thought fit to communicate to me the instructions of your government at some length upon the manner in which the war has been carried on upon my part, I improve this opportunity to make some remarks upon the subject.

The outrages to which especial reference is made, came to my knowledge after they had been perpetrated, and I can assure you that neither myself nor the President of the Republic can have felt deeper pain than that which I felt on that occasion. All the means at my disposal within the limits of our laws were employed, but in the greater number of cases fruitlessly, to identify and punish the delinquents.

I cannot suppose that you have been so ill-informed as to believe that such atrocities were committed by my convinance, order or consent, or that they by themselves give an idea of the manner in which the war has been prosecuted in this part of Mexico. They were in truth unfortunate exceptions, caused by circumstances which I could not control.

It appears to me in point to inform you that from the moment the American army set foot upon the territory of Mexico, it has suffered individually the loss of officers and soldiers who have been assassinated by Mexicans, sometimes almost in sight of their own camp. An outrage of this character preceded the melancholy affair at Cutana.

I do not mention these truths with the view of justifying in any manner the practice of retaliation, because my government is sufficiently civilized to make a distinction between the lawless acts of individuals and the general policy which governs the operations of an enemy; but you have endeavored to make a comparison between our respective governments in regard to the manner in which they conduct the war, which I cannot pass without remark. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the Mexican troops have given to the world the example of killing the wounded upon the field of battle.

As you have adverted to the requisition which I have made upon the people of these States to make indemnity for the losses incurred by the destruction of one of our trains, I take the liberty of informing you that this was not the act of the Mexican troops exclusively, but that the rancheros of the country were chiefly concerned in it; and that the subsequent assassination and the mutilation of the unarmed teamsters were marked by atrocious barbarity unequalled in the present war.

It is with pain that I find myself under the necessity of addressing you in a manner to which I am little accustomed; but I have been provoked to do so by the object and manner of your communication, which is objectionable, in its estimation, as well in its insinuations as in its tone.

With respect to the implied threat of retaliation, I beg you to understand that I hold it at its true worth, and that I am at all times prepared to act accordingly, whatever may be the policy or mode of carrying on the war which the Mexican Government or its generals may think it proper to adopt. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

Chloride of soda is said, in the London Lancet, to be an effective cure for a burn. An attorney, in attempting to put out the flames that had attacked the curtains of his bed, got his hands burned and blistered, but not broken. He sent for a couple of quarts of the lotion, four ounces of the solution to a pint of water, and it poured into soup-plates, wrapped his hands in lint, as no skin was broken, and so kept them for some time. Next morning he was so perfectly well, that only one small patch of burn remained, yet an hour had elapsed before the application. It is added that the same remedy is sufficient to heal a scald and a black eye.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP. The New Orleans papers of the 17th inst. contain nothing new from the army under General Scott.

Dr. Johnson, of General Wool's division, came passenger in the Palmetto, direct from the headquarters of Generals Taylor and Wool. The doctor informs the editor of the Delta that there were twenty seven hundred men encamped at Buena Vista on the 9th inst.

Notice had been received of the approach of one thousand Mexican cavalry within six miles of Buena Vista, being a portion of a strong body who are said to be advancing on San Luis under the command of Generals Valencia and Salas.

There were between four and five thousand troops at Luis, but Gen. Salas expected strong reinforcements from Zacatecas.

At the time Dr. Johnson left, Gen. Taylor was awaiting reinforcements at Walnut Springs, with the 16th Regiment, Bragg's battery and two squadrons of dragoons.

In anticipation that Camargo would furnish two thousand men, Gen. Taylor hoped soon to be sufficiently strengthened to march on to San Luis.

Dr. Johnson left Saltillo on the 27th ult.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 3, 1847.

"The Union must be preserved." Oxford Senatorial and County Conventions.

A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District will be held by their Delegates at the Court House in Paris, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten of the clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting three Candidates for the State Senate, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Also—A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selecting one Candidate for County Commissioner, and a Candidate for County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The usual mode of representation will be observed. All towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will be entitled to one Delegate; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; and over four hundred, five Delegates.

By Order of County Committee. July 12th, 1847.

Fourth Congressional District. As there is no Committee in the Oxford portion of the 4th Congressional District, and as it is understood that the Oxford towns are to select a Delegate to attend the next National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, it may be deemed important for the several towns in said District, that send Delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held at Paris on the 19th of August next, to take the same into consideration, as it will be important to select a Delegate or take some action thereon. By Request.

Caucus.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS. Of the town of Paris are notified and requested to meet at the Town House on Paris Hill, on Saturday, August SEVENTH, at four o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selecting four Delegates to attend the Senatorial and County Conventions to be held at the Court House in said town on the 19th of August next.

Also—To nominate a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election, for Representative to the next Legislature.

A punctual and full attendance is requested. Paris, July 26, 1847.

Election.....Monday, September 13.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

John W. Dana.

The only American print in which we have noticed any praise of the British attack on Canton is the Atlas. Even the Providence Journal entertains just and patriotic sentiments on the subject, which we copy:—

"It is not necessary to go further back into history than the latest newspapers to find an example of British attack upon a defenceless and unoffending population, compared to which the bombardment of Vera Cruz was almost a work of christian charity. The capture of the Chinese forts and the advance upon the city of Canton by Sir John Davis, furnish this example. The British commander having some cause of complaint against the Chinese authorities, suddenly assembled his forces and having destroyed the forts in the river and taken possession of the defenses of the city, prepared for a bombardment of Canton, which was only prevented by the prompt submission of the Chinese governor to all the demands of the invader. This was done without any notice to non-combatants, without giving the women and children an opportunity to escape, and even without a declaration of war. None of these preliminaries were regarded by which it is customary among civilized nations to mitigate the horrors of an assault or a bombardment.

A tribe of Indians could scarcely have conducted with more indiscriminate hostility than the British commander up to the moment when the complete submission of the Chinese took from him every excuse for carrying into execution his threat to bombard the city. What indignation can depict the horrors of the scene, had not that timely submission averted the vengeance of the invaders! The city populations, incapable of defence, and offering an unresisting prey to the infuriated soldiery! And the newspapers which called the bombardment of Vera Cruz cruel and cowardly, had the expedition of Sir John Davis as gallant and honorable, and reckon the result as among the proudest achievements of British valor!

How forcibly the comments of British press upon these two operations prove what we have several times referred to, the prejudice and coloring which everything relating to foreign affairs receives in passing through the alembic of British journalism. The specimen to which we have referred is by no means an uncommon or an exaggerated one. Yet it is from such sources that we gather chiefly our facts upon the affairs of continental Europe and of the eastern world, and not our facts only, but our opinions; with what degree of correctness it is easy to perceive."

GREENVILLE, Tuesday Eve., JULY 21, 1847.

COL. MILLETT—Dear Sir: Here I am at the foot of Moose Head Lake, gratefully enjoying the refreshing breeze coming from the Lake, after suffering much from the heat of a scorching sun during the day. What say you, a hot sun away up so far north? Yes. It is trying to make up for the cold that prevailed during the first part of the season, and is, I think, in a fair way to succeed. Why, it is not enough here, where my people think the sun rises and sets but twice a year, to melt any thing, but the heart of a bigoted christian, or a selfish politician.

Through the politeness of Messrs. Gove and Bigney, a small party of us have this day had a fine excursion on the Lake, on board the Steam Boat ASPHYTE, goddess of the sea, because of her name. This boat was built by A. Cohan, Esq., of Skowhegan, and C. W. Gove, Esq., of Greenville, and others, and is of about one hundred tons burden. She is used principally in the fall to carry supplies over the Lake, for lumbermen, and in the spring to tow rafts of logs across to the outlet on the South West side of the lake, and turn them down the Eastern branch of the Kennebec River. In the summer she is fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and parties of pleasure. Passengers are treated with the greatest attention and politeness, and the Master and his associates, being well acquainted with the Lake and surrounding country, can readily give travellers any information they may wish respecting it.

This Lake, though much the largest body of fresh water in New England, is not so large as many have supposed, being less than fifty miles in length, and fifteen in width. It abounds in Islands. Sagar and Deer Islands, it is said, are sufficiently large for townships. Much of the land is excellent, and the work of "clearing" has already commenced. On the East side, about twenty miles from the foot of the Lake, is Mount Kennebec, one of the highest mountains in the State. It extends from the main land into the Lake, and in the time of a freshet is said to be wholly surrounded by water, appearing like a vast mountain in the sea. In the vicinity of this mountain flint stone is found in great abundance; indeed, it is said that nearly the whole mountain is composed of flint rock. At its base is a large water establishment, known as Hotel, kept by "Squire Barrows, who with his accomplished lady, is admirably fitted for such a place. Travellers and parties of pleasure are of course entertained in the best possible manner. A guide is always in attendance to direct those who may wish to ascend the mountain to its summit, where they can see, if not all the Kingdoms of this world, a large portion of this State, and some of the British territory, especially that part unjustly obtained from Maine. On your return, and aboard the boat you soon find yourself at the foot of the Lake. Persons wishing to travel in the summer season, for health or amusement, cannot find a more pleasant resort, in all the wilds of New England. The means of conveyance is very convenient, there being a regular Stage three times a week to Bangor, and Augusta, and the roads all the way excellent.

To give you some idea of the vast amount of business done on and about this Lake, I have only to inform you that more than ten hundred tons of freight were carried across this Lake the last season, more than six hundred of which was hay, vast quantities of hay cut about the Lake beyond the settlements. This year more than five hundred acres of grass. I am informed, will be mowed over, on land cleared for the sole purpose of getting hay for logging teams. For the carrying of this freight and other purposes, besides the Steam Boat, there are several schooners, and small boats without number. A large amount of supplies carried across the Lake are used by men logging on the Penobscot waters. Between the Lake and these waters there are but two short carrying places, and these are soon to be crossed by a railroad constructed with a wooden track for that purpose, so that there will be a direct communication from the Lake to the Penobscot, and thence to the waters of the St. John's River, and by a much better and cheaper route than by the way of Fish River. This will of course greatly increase the carrying business on the Lake, and the demand for "traders," as the teamsters are called, employed in hauling supplies to the Lake, till they have a Rail Road.

Whenever a Rail Road is constructed, as there soon will be, from the Kennebec to the Penobscot River, it will probably pass within thirty miles at least of the Lake, and then there will be a branch extending to the Lake, the stock in which will pay a higher percentage than that of almost any other. You may think me visionary; but when you take into consideration the great amount of business done here, and at the North of this, the vast amount of timber that would then be brought into use, now worthless, because so far from market, and have some little idea of the immense travel there is through this section, you may alter your opinion. Situated as this Village is at the foot of the Lake, it must soon become a place of still more extensive business. For a description of this town, and several others including Skowhegan and Bloomfield, accompanied with a few general remarks upon various subjects, you will please wait till my next.

To Corn Storemen on Speculation. "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."—Proverbs, xi, 26.

Probably meaning selling it cheap.

Legislative Correspondence.

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ANGUSTA, July 30, 1847.

FRIEND MILLETT—A Bill providing for an additional Judge of the S. J. Court has passed and become a law. This measure has for several years been needed, as the business of that Court has greatly increased in consequence of the equity powers conferred on them by the laws of the Revised Statutes, together with the natural growth of business and population in our State. This measure is now more necessary than ever, in consequence of the passage of the Divorce Law, which gives that Court full and complete jurisdiction over all cases of Divorce.

Several eminent legal gentlemen have been named for the place, among whom is Samuel Wells, Esq., of Portland. I saw a Petition in circulation in the Senate a few days since, praying for the appointment of Mr. Wells, containing the signatures of nearly every member of the Senate. His appointment would be an honor to the Judiciary, a credit to the State, and an act of justice to one who stands deservedly high in a legal, moral and political point of view. The "Militia Bill" is "dead as Nirod." The House refused to reconsider their vote in refusing the Bill a passage, and that is the "end of the worsted."

The State last year lost their annual appropriation, amounting to the sum of \$6,000, in consequence of the numerous defects in our laws, by which no returns are made to the Adjutant General's Office, and of course none from that to the War Department. We shall lose the same amount the coming year. This kind of economy is like "stopping at the spigot and losing at the bung." Add to this the disgrace which attaches to the State,—no kind of military organization—no enrollments—no election of officers—no returns; all chaos and confusion—the laws of Congress disregarded—the Constitution of the United States—and of the State violated,—but I must stop.

This matter never will be put right until the people take the matter into their own hands—see that candidates for office are pledged to carry out their wishes in this matter; and then let them petition the next Legislature from every portion of the State, for a more effectual Militia Law.

Gov. Dana has nominated Dr. Aaron Young of Bangor, for State Botanist. The law passed at this Session appropriating \$500 to complete a Botanical Survey of the State, was got up on his Memorial. Since the passage of the Act, Mr. Swallow, of Brunswick, has put in his claims for the appointment, through his friends; and although many of the members of the Legislature believed him competent to fill the place, they did not consider it would be doing justice to Dr. Young, after spending years of hard labor and toil in this business, and after a Law was passed on his Memorial, to supersede him by the appointment of another individual, hence they urged upon Governor Dana the propriety of appointing Dr. Young.

The Resolves in relation to the Mexican War passed the House last Wednesday by a strict party vote, after a long and severe fight, the Whigs and Abolitionists, led off by "aid and comfort" Severance, contesting the whole ground, inch by inch. The two Resolves lauding Generals Taylor and Scott, were struck out in the Senate, and the House concurred. They were originally patched on in the Senate by way of amendment, and were not reported by the Committee who had that subject under consideration. One of the Resolves commended in strong terms all the officers and soldiers engaged in the war. This a majority of both branches thought enough, and that it would be injurious to make further distinctions.

A Resolve making an appropriation of \$1,200 for opening a road through "Dana's Notch" so called, in the County of Oxford, has passed into a law. This is the first appropriation of this kind which ever was made for the County of Oxford, while thousands have been spent for a like purpose in other portions of the State. The matter passed "sub silentio" in the House, and in the Senate caused some debate.

Mr. Perry, of Oxford, explained the matter, and urged upon the Senate the necessity of the appropriation and the beneficial results which would follow the same, when, upon taking the question by Yeas and Nays, the Resolves passed unanimously.

EDWIN B. DESS, Esq., the enterprising proprietor of the North Wayne Stage establishment, gave the members of the Legislature, and a large number of other gentlemen from different sections of the State, an invitation to visit his establishment on Friday last, and partake with him a collation served up for the occasion.

The Governor and Council and several members of both branches of the Legislature attended.

The people of this State who have not visited his establishment, have but little idea of the extent, cost, and regularity of these works. His workmen were, on the occasion alluded to, all "up and dressed," and all found at their several "posts," performing the parts assigned them. Everything is done systematically, and alldo over 100 men are constantly employed, still every one knows his place, and the whole goes on like "clock work."

After viewing the extensive works, the company were invited to a beautiful grove where they partook of a splendid collation, served up in first rate style. Col. Bachelder, of Readfield, was Marshall of the Day, while Gen. Redington of Augusta, presided at the table. After partaking of the good things set before them, the company were entertained with sentiments, speeches, &c. &c., for some two hours, when they retired well pleased with their delightful visit. A Band, composed of the workmen de-

lighted the company with their soul-stirring notes, while every thing went "gay as a marriage bell."

A beautiful little village has sprung up around this establishment, which has a neat and comfortable appearance, reflecting great credit on the enterprising proprietor of the works and those who carry them on as operatives. It would afford me great pleasure to give your readers a detailed account of these works, but I must defer that for the present. In justice, I must add, that Mr. Dunn, who owns these works, in addition to his energy and enterprise, is one of the most gentlemanly, sociable men you ever met, while his hospitality is unbounded, and last, though not least, he is as true a Democrat as ever breathed the mountain air of Maine.

M. Alexander Vattmar, from Paris in France, is now in town. He gave an interesting Lecture a few evenings since upon his favorite topic of "National Exchanges," which was listened to with great pleasure by the members of the Legislature and a large concourse of gentlemen and ladies. He brought with him from France a great number of choice, valuable works, which he has deposited in our State Library, in exchange for certain works from among our old musty Documents.

M. Vattmar has been engaged in his work of benevolence for some twenty years, and has now in successful operation a system of exchanges with nearly every nation in Europe, a large portion of the States of this Union, and the General Government at Washington. A very interesting Report upon the whole matter has been made in the Senate by Mr. Holden, of Cumberland, which has been ordered to be printed, and which will give the community a bird's eye view of the whole system. I have no time now to give your readers further details.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, Mr. Perry, of Oxford, from the committee to draft Resolutions, made a Report, and among other things contained in the Resolutions, was a recommendation for a National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States.

The question as to the man who is to be supported by the democratic party for President, is left in these Resolves an open one, while they declare an adherence to the old democratic grounds, of regular nominations, party wages, and a strict avoidance of every thing which has a tendency to divide or distract the Union or the party. This, in my opinion, is the only course upon which to base an action as a party. Upon this platform we have been sustained, and here we must continue to stand, if we would insure the complete triumph of democratic principles in the State and Nation.

Gov. Wendall P. Smith, of Portland, was yesterday elected Major General on the part of the Senate. In the place of Charles Mesquiere, resigned. The House elected B. B. Porter. To-day, the Senate elected one of its own members, in the person of Rufus Porter, Esq.,—believing the dignity of the office could not better be sustained than in retaining the dignity of the office in that branch.

Yesterday the Liquor Committee reported a Bill in the House, referring the question of repeal to the people. It was refused a passage on its third reading, by an overwhelming majority. Subsequently a motion to reconsider was made, and the question was decided in the negative. Yeas, 28—Nays, 93. The committee reported about 7000 Petitioners, and about 14,000 Remonstrants—not including 3000 female Remonstrants, making in all 17,000.

The Senate will concur in the action of the House, and thus this question will be finally settled for this Session.

I am informed that on the direct question of repeal, not more than fifteen or twenty votes could be obtained in the House, and not a greater number in proportion in the Senate.

Last Tuesday the President of the Senate being indisposed, he vacated the Chair for a few days, and that body made choice of CALVIN R. AYER, of Oxford Senatorial District, President pro tem. Mr. Perry, having charge of several important matters in which his constituents were directly interested, requested his friends not to vote for him for that place.

The Legislature will adjourn some of the first days of next week, perhaps not before Wednesday. I should be glad to notice several matters of importance which have been before the Legislature, but must defer them for want of time.

Yours, truly, VAN DYKE.

Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, in one of his recent letters from London, remarks— "It is a singular truth, that in Germany alone there is sympathy for the United States movements in Mexico; and this is among the higher classes of society. I have an extraordinary fact to state on this subject. Not long since, an application was made by one or more young officers in the military service of Prussia for letters to the United States, for the purpose of entering her armies as volunteers in the present war with Mexico. One of these applications was from a young officer, high in the Prussian army and closely connected with the upper ranks of society. Through Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian minister in London, he has procured letters to some of the American generals and probably is now on his way to the United States, to serve as a volunteer. He is a sort of German Lafayette, and will be followed by many other German military men of high rank, and singular enthusiasm."

The actual count of strawberries brought to the Cincinnati market from May 25 to June 21 was 4532 bushels, exclusive of those sold in the streets and carried directly to taverns, confectioners and private houses, without going through the market house. It is estimated that those would swell the amount to 8462 bushels.

By the way, it struck us that the old General, if he should ever be so unfortunate as to be President, would have no small job to do, even to satisfy this little meeting. The Democrats were for him because he would carry out Democratic principles—the whigs because he

From the Portland Argus. THE GREAT TAYLOR MEETING. AUGUSTA, July 22.

As was intimated a day or two since, I now proceed to give you some particulars of the recent demonstrations in this place, in favor of General TAYLOR for the Presidency.

On Wednesday afternoon, near the close of the Whig State Convention, a member arose and gave notice that the friends of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency would hold a meeting in the Court House on that evening. Accordingly, about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Elijah L. Hamlin, Esq., one of the representatives from Bangor, was appointed Chairman; there were also two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

A committee was raised to report a series of Resolutions—of which Pike, of Melchias, was Chairman—and while they were out the music began in earnest. Peter C. Virgin, of Oxford County, opened the ball. He inveighed bitterly against the present administration, and was taken down a peg by Thomas of Thomaston, who protested that it was no place there to irritate old party wounds. Daniel T. Jewett, of Bangor, followed in rather a conciliatory strain—magnifying the General for all the characteristics of a President. Washburn, of Orono, followed in the same style, only more so—and occasionally brought out a round of applause.—Thus far it was cold work.

The committee then reported their Resolutions. Two of which were commendatory of Taylor, and the third wound up with charging the present administration with imbecility and corruption, and predicting as signal an overthrow to it as was experienced by Santa Anna at Buena Vista.

The music now began to play a livelier tune, and was kept up without flagging till after eleven o'clock. The friends of Taylor, who were for having him run irrespective of party, wished the old Hero to be nominated because he was a whig, and that they might thereby force the whig party to follow them were opposed. And by the way, embraced four-fifths of the actors in the meeting.

W. R. Smith, of Augusta, was called for.—He said he was a Democrat, but a friend of General Taylor for the Presidency. He was asked to attend the meeting—but the entertainment grounds, of regular nominations, party wages, and a strict avoidance of every thing which has a tendency to divide or distract the Union or the party. This, in my opinion, is the only course upon which to base an action as a party. Upon this platform we have been sustained, and here we must continue to stand, if we would insure the complete triumph of democratic principles in the State and Nation.

Mr. Farley, of Newcastle, would not have the clause struck out. It was true. The present administration was corrupt. He would go for Taylor because he believed he was an honest man, and because he believed he would break down the accursed spoils system of rewarding political partisans with offices; which was eating like a gangrene to the vitals of our republic. He was for Taylor because the old man is a whig—would carry out whig principles. If he thought he were not he would not support him. The people wanted him, and were only waiting for a demonstration in his favor. He was surprised that Democrats should steal in here and attempt to participate in the meeting. It was a whig meeting—called expressly for the whig friends of Taylor, and not for men who had fattened on Treasury pay. He hoped the clause would not be struck out.

He was applauded to the echo as he poured out his life upon the administration, by those who sympathized with him in his bitterness.—Then followed resolutions and explanations. Some insisted that the meeting was for the friends, others for the whigs in favor of Taylor. They left the question just about as they found it.

A regular set-to followed on the oratorios clause—and the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought over again, on a small scale, in the Augusta Court House. The number of the actual participants in the meeting was said not to exceed twenty-five. The audience embraced more than a hundred. The round and grape shot flew in every direction—the different sections cheering, as their opponents had their legs and arms shot away.

Thomas Bartlett, (a democrat and a clerk with Gen. White,) in a strain of impassioned eloquence, now soaring up, up—now descending to the lowest note on the scale—put in his coat. He went into abolition with all his zeal. It was a black cloud that hung portentous over Union. He was for elevating labor to its proper rank in society—so that the hard-working man should not continue to be crushed to the earth. If we understood him right, Gen. Taylor would be the man to fix this matter.

The friends of peace and harmony got the floor occasionally, and begged the convention to use a little of those excellent commodities—the "still small voice" had no power in this tempest. Foster, of the Forks, the "wild cat of the woods," as he loves to be called, took the rostrum and made the welkin ring. He was a whig "of the wild cat order." He came to this meeting as such—he would support Taylor on no other ground. The time had come for his nomination, you could not suppress it. The wild cats of Maine were for it. They were waiting—listening, anxious. And when they heard the glad sound they would come crawling from their holes, to the support of the man of the people.

By the way, it struck us that the old General, if he should ever be so unfortunate as to be President, would have no small job to do, even to satisfy this little meeting. The Democrats were for him because he would carry out Democratic principles—the whigs because he

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